

THE LIVERPOOL ASSIZE COURTS.

On Saturday we took a hasty glance at the interior of this noble pile of buildings, and found that the work continues still to make a very slow progress. The sound of the hammer and chisel is to be heard at every angle; and we have no doubt, from what we saw and learned on our visits, although the walls are bare, and the building itself is neither roofed nor floored, that a very considerable portion of the preparatory part of the workmanship has been accomplished. The twenty-four granite columns which are to adorn St. George's-hall have arrived from Aberdeen, and the inauguration of the first of them into its position will take place to-day. The columns will have an extremely grand and imposing effect, the granite being of the richest vein we ever before had the opportunity of inspecting. The only other columns in the kingdom which bear any comparison to them are the four in the British Museum in London. There the columns are each hewn from the one block, and present to the eye of a beholder a very elegant appearance. Here, in order to save expense, each column will consist of five or six different pieces, and the joinings must necessarily detract to some extent from the general effect. Still, viewed from either end of the magnificent hall, which will be 199 feet in length, the grandeur and massiveness of the sight will be unequalled. The columns for the front entrance are also nearly completed, and so are the sixteen Corinthian capitals. The capitals are from the design of Mr. S. C. Kelsay, of London, who has been superintending their execution; and some idea of their massiveness will be gathered from the fact that each of the circular ones weighs 9 tons, and each of the square ones 11 tons. Many of the internal embellishments, though not yet fixed in their respective places, are either completed or in a state of great forwardness; and we may add, as a proof that Mr. Elmes, the architect, is availing himself of the present fine weather, that he has at present 170 workmen daily employed. There appears to be very little difference of opinion, however, on this important point,—that it will take from two to three years, at the very least, to finish the building. But, however distant the period of its completion may be, it will, when finished, be such an ornament to Liverpool as no other town in the kingdom can boast of possessing. Its extreme length will be 499 feet. The length of the hall, as we have said, will be 199 feet; its width 72 feet 9 inches; its height 27 feet 6 inches. The length of the courts will be 59 feet 9 inches; their width 50 feet 6 inches; their height about 30 feet. The concert-room will be 70 feet square by about 40 feet high.—*Liverpool Advertiser.*

PIRACY OF PAPER STAINER'S DESIGNS.

On Saturday, a case of some interest occurred at Guildhall, shewing that the expensive proceedings in the Court of Chancery, by way of injunction, may be dispensed with in very many cases by the summary method before a magistrate. In most cases of injunction in the Court of Chancery, to restrain piracy of designs and inventions, the object of the parties is usually publicity, or, in other words a grand style of advertisement. Now the same end can be obtained at a much less expense in the following manner:—

Mr. Denton, a paper-stainer, in Leadenhall-street, was summoned before Aldermen Kelly and Moon to answer an information, filed on behalf of Mr. Boswell, a paper-stainer, in Dublin, for selling a fraudulent imitation of a registered design for paper-hangings, the property of Mr. Boswell.

Mr. Clarkson attended to support the information, and Mr. Peiham appeared for defendant. Mr. Clarkson stated the nature of the provisions of the Act respecting the registration of certain original designs, and that Mr. Boswell registered a new pattern for paper-hangings on the 25th of February, 1843. After some time he found his pattern had been copied by a London manufacturer, and was being sold in Dublin. He proceeded against that person and obtained a conviction; and he gave notice to the defendant to desist from

manufacturing it. The defendant wrote back a letter, in which he said he could prove that the pattern had been copied from a Parisian manufacturer, and was not original, or if it was, that it had been published before it was registered, and therefore was not entitled to registration.

Mr. Alderman Moon asked if this was not properly a question for the Court of Chancery? Mr. Clarkson said he was sure the alderman was, like himself, one of the last persons who would advise anybody to get into Chancery who could possibly keep out of it. The very object of the law was to give a small tradesman a speedy relief at a small expense, in cases of piracy upon some invention or improvement he had registered.

Evidence was then adduced to prove that the defendant had printed and sold paper exactly corresponding in design with the design registered by the complainant; after which Mr. Alderman Kelly and Mr. Alderman Moon consulted together, and pronounced the defendant's paper a fraudulent imitation of Mr. Boswell's, and fined the defendant 5*l*.

Mr. Denton promised he would sell no more of the paper.

Correspondence.

WORK IN THE TOWER OF LONDON.

SIR,—Permit me to correct one or two trifling inaccuracies in your account of the works at the Tower, in your last number. Under ordinary circumstances they may not be of much importance, but as you have been particular in giving inches, the statement in some measure partakes of the appearance of an official one; it is therefore, I think desirable that the correction should be made. The length in front and at the back is as you state 288 feet and 271 feet 8 inches respectively. The width at the main building is 57 feet 6 inches, but at the flanks it extends to 65 feet 8 inches. The extreme width in the centre including the projections of the towers is 82 feet 9 inches. The size of the principal rooms is 28 feet 95 inches. The total cost is estimated at little more than 30,000*l*. instead of 50,000*l*.

I regret to say, the other works contemplated in the Tower do not include the restoration of the White Tower, which is at present, as you justly observe, a disgraceful monument of ignorance and want of taste.—I am, Sir, &c.,

G. R. BACOCK, Royal Engineer Department.
11, James-street, Buckingham-gate,
22nd Sept. 1845.

STEAM FROM COMBUSTION OF GAS.

SIR,—I am teased to death every winter with a nuisance, the cause of which I dare say some of your intelligent readers may be able to point out, and tell me how to remedy. As soon as, or at least very soon after, the gases are lighted, the windows of my shop are covered with damp. It is in vain for me to put any thing tempting into them, for no one can see what is there, and the article itself gets spoiled by the condensed steam. If you could suggest some remedy, you would greatly oblige.

Sept. 17, 1845.

A SUFFERER.

ROCHESTER CATHEDRAL.—One who has lately been staying at Rochester says, the roof of the nave has been stained, and the side aisles have been newly roofed. The increased darkness of the roof (the effect of staining) will throw out to a greater degree than formerly the magnificent Norman architecture of this portion of the cathedral, the massive columns and arches of which, supporting an elegant ambulatory, are, I believe, unequalled in antiquity by those of any other cathedral in England. The nave and western transept are also being repaved with stone; the old red tiles, which were so great a disfigurement, having been taken up. The choir, too, which is an excellent specimen of pure Early-English architecture (built in the thirteenth century), is undergoing great alteration, the fronts of the pews, as far up as the pulpit and bishop's throne, which were formerly stained deal, and quite plain, having been removed, and carved Gothic panelling being introduced in their stead. Four additional pews are also erected.

Miscellaneous.

ANTIQUITIES IN EXETER.—Mr. Anning's, 173, Fore-street (late Alderman Phillips'), which boasts of a date as long ago as 1584, being in a ruinous condition, has lately been taken down, and will shortly be rebuilt on a modern and more improved plan, adapted to modern commercial industry, and pursuits of business. It reminded the visitor forcibly of the old ancestral mansions of by-gone centuries, and of the poet Gray's lively tale of "windows that excluded the light, and passages that led to nothing," being so full of closets, corridors, passages, and peep-holes, that without a guide to thread the labyrinth, the stranger might be lost in the mazes. In one of the parlours was an escutcheon, in plaster, bearing the armorial of Martin of Exeter; argent two bars gules, the initials T. M. below. On the other a shield, three dolphins naiant, crest a squirrel sejant proper, below M.N. In digging under this house, as in other parts contiguous, remains of Roman occupation presented themselves.—*Western Luminary.*

PARIS.—The *Journal des Debats* announces that three members of the municipality of Paris, the chief of the prefecture, and architect, and an inspector of market-places, have started for London, for the purpose of gathering hints for the new grand market in Paris. After having visited our principal provincial towns, they propose to carry on their inquiries in Holland and even in Berlin.—The ancient cathedral of St. Denis, near Paris, is about to receive a new roof of iron, lined with plates of copper, which has cost 400,000 francs. The repairs of this building, which were begun by Napoleon, are now nearly completed.

BRICKLAYERS' WORK IN TUNNELS.—We reprint the following from a communication by Mr. Simms to the *Railway Chronicle*:—The average time taken to turn twelve feet leading lengths at Blechingley tunnel, four bricklayers and seven labourers being employed, was as follows:—

	Days.
Time occupied in the construction of the invert and side walls	1-88
Time occupied in setting the centre, and turning the arch	2-42

Total time occupied in constructing a leading length 4-30

ST. MARGARET'S CHURCH, WESTMINSTER.—The doubt which has existed for a long time as to whether this church was to be pulled down or repaired, is at last dispelled by the vestry-clerk publicly recommending the families or friends of persons having monuments in the church, who are desirous to protect them from any injury likely to happen during the approaching repairs, to apply to Mr. Gritten, architect.

THE ROYAL EXCHANGERS GATES.—Workmen have been employed during the past week in fixing the permanent gates at the north entrance of the Exchange, facing Bartholomew-lane. They are made of wrought iron, the decorations being in cast iron. In the centre of the gates on either side, are the arms of the City of London and of the Mercers' Company, with the cipher of Sir Thomas Gresham, T. G., very ingeniously introduced. In the ornamental heads of the gates, the rose, thistle, and shamrock appear entwined.

ARCHITECTS IN IRELAND.—At a meeting last week of the Royal Irish Architectural Institution, an address was voted to the Marquis of Clanricarde, the president, and chairman of the day, and a resolution passed expressive of a desire for some modification of the Board of Works, so as to admit of a fair participation by the architects of the metropolis and Ireland generally in the construction of public buildings.

* This person, most probably, the house to have been built by Thomas Martin, mayor, 1831, who was the third son of Richard Martin, by his second wife, Margaret, daughter of William Hurst. He married first Alice, daughter of Blackall, then Margaret Hill. The date of the house thus was three years prior to the execution of Mary Queen of Scots, and four previous to the defeat of the Spanish Armada. It was one of the old edifices of timber frame, possibly, with projecting fronts on large brackets, and bay windows, and it had a peculiarity once common in the mercantile houses of Bristol at that period—viz., a groined apartment, with corbel bands and nodes carefully carved, on the groined floor, used to store away goods, and at times for convivial purposes. In this instance, there was another groined chamber also above, on the second floor.

* History of England, Appendix to the reign of James I.